

MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN
A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 2787 MAIN.

The printers' strike in New York appears to be a regular composing stick.

Mr. Yerkes was a strong man in some ways, but he seems to have had his Deilah.

Alas, poor Chauncy! Where be your gibes now that were wont to set the table in a roar?

It is said that President Baer has bought a mileage book on the Reading. He's a coal baron, and if anybody "kin afford it he kin."

Frier Lawrence says: "Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast." Mr. Mcran might lay this maxim to heart with advantage.

Soon it is to be hoped that the traveler in Boston may take his ease at his inn and something stronger after eleven o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Bryan is in the Philippines. Nobody seems to be much interested in this fact. How soon we are forgotten after we are gone.

Some of the New York type think they have worked too long over the imposing stone. Consequently they want to call eight hours a day.

Three heads are not better than one head at the head of the police, according to Governor Guild, and in this matter he undoubtedly strikes the nail on the head.

It looks as if Depew would be deposed in the end, and still he shows no sign of resignation. Most potent, grave and reverend signiors temper justice with mercy.

Of course the men of Chicago look anxious and awe-struck. Haven't they got to dress the feminine members of their families, who are nothing if not gorgeous?

General Bingham, the new head of the police of New York City, expects the officers under his charge to "make good" as well as to look good. If they don't he'll know the reason why.

Mr. Knox is getting hard knocks because he says in the Atlantic that the Chicago physiognomy is hopelessly commonplace. Handsome is that handsome does, according to the well-approved aphorism, and Chicago "does" people handsomely at times.

Secretary Root is to attend the Pan-American Congress in Rio Janeiro on July 23, 1906, and when he is in Brazil he will, no doubt, do as the Brazilians do. He probably improved in his Spanish while he was in the Philippines, and may be able to get about without an interpreter in the place where the nuts grow.

Only a family wedding, Allice, but how many would like to peep into the windows of the White House on Feb. 17. Because you don't get an "invite" don't skip on your gifts, wives and daughters of the republic. As the man who did not ask his unprosperous father to his wedding said by State laws the line must be drawn somewhere.

The attention of property owners has been attracted to the increased number of heavy losses through fire set by locomotive engines. Although the railroads are liable for such damages, the enforcement of the liability and the required proof are so difficult that in many cases the owners have no actual relief in case of fire. So common have cases of this sort become that a number of property owners are organizing a movement to introduce special legislation on the subject this winter. Those who are interested in the subject will do well to confer with Alonzo Rothschilt, East Foxboro, Mass., who is one of the organizers of the proposed movement.

Those who can should join the Boston Association for the Relief and Care of Tuberculosis. Its object is to promote a careful study of conditions regarding tuberculosis; to educate public opinion as to the causes and prevention of tuberculosis, and to arouse general interest in securing adequate provisions for the proper care of tuberculosis patients in their homes and by means of hospitals and sanatoria. Its efforts to prevent the spread of the "white plague" should be encouraged, and the fee for membership is only one dollar a year. The finance committee includes Mary Morton Kehew, Horatio A. Lamb, Annette P. Rogers, George S. Mamford, Robert T. Paine, Jr.

The farmers of northern Texas must be a very enterprising set of people, judging from the prompt way in which they acted on the recent suggestion from the Department of Agriculture. Much of the country in the "Staked Plains" district is without trees, but when a lecturer from Washington advised that the people organize a club for starting trees they promptly acted on the hint, and the association has already about six hundred members. They will organize local divisions and spread the idea all through the treeless section. The department will send out a man to advise the people what kinds of trees are best adapted to that region, how they should be planted and how to obtain the necessary material. Co-operation like this is of the most practical sort, and better than any amount of talk and discussion.

The annual attempt to pass a bill requiring market poultry to be drawn is again scheduled for the legislative session this month. This bill is one of the plausible attempts which are often imposed upon legislators not familiar with market conditions. Of course poultry from distant sections could not be shipped if left undrawn. Otherwise the keeping qualities would be so affected that the business would be entirely stopped and Western poultry averted to other markets. It is not known who is engineering this persistent movement. Its success would appear to favor the nearby shipper, tending to secure him a larger market, but it is not believed that poultrymen of this section are giving any special support to the movement. It seems to be more likely a case of misunderstanding on the part of the supporters of the bill, who, being aware of the fact that poultry from distant sections often arrives in bad condition, hastily ascribe the cause to the manner of packing, while in fact if the poultry had been drawn, the shipment would have been in far worse condition.

For a common sense account of poultry

keeping as adapted to farm conditions Mr. Alden's narrative deserves attention. Hundreds of farmers would like to keep more laying stock than they do if they could feel assured of first-class results from the simple methods practicable on a busy farm. Mr. Alden has done it. His methods appear at first sight to be much like those practised on numerous other farms that many a reader may protest that his own flock fails to respond to similar treatment. If one flock is productive under simple methods, why not all? But Mr. Alden's plans, while simple, are by no means careless. He has thought it all out as shown by his investigation of the loose problem. It is by no means easy to think and try out a simple way. Again, there is much in a right start. Too many farm flocks comprise mostly late hatched pullets and old hens. No plan of management will get many fall and winter eggs from any but early hatched pullets, and the stock must be vigorous besides, and of a good laying strain. The person in charge must take an interest in the flock. The man who thinks it hardly worth while to bother with hens, receives few winter eggs.

Should Dairy Preservatives be Used?
The use of preservatives in dairy products is a subject on which there seems to be some difference of opinion. The trend of practice in England seems to be to allow a limited amount of these substances to prevent souring and decay. In this country the legislators have generally prohibited them altogether except salt.

The Delaware breeders have just issued a bulletin which arouses a great deal of criticism and discussion in dairy circles. In that publication the stand is taken that small amounts of preservatives, such as formaldehyde, can be used without any marked injury to the consumers, and with the result of keeping the milk sweet considerably longer than when left in its natural condition. The matter is of considerable importance to dairy interests. If preservatives of any kind except salt are to be allowed, the commercial result will be to estimate in full. In the milk supply, at least, competition would be increased, and a preservative would permit the shipment of milk from considerably longer distances than at present. Milk containing only one part in forty thousand of formaldehyde kept two or three times as long in the Delaware experiments as compared with untreated milk. Accordingly, it would be possible to ship such milk from double the present distances.

At the same time there would, for a time, at least, and probably for a long period, exist a prejudice against the preserved milk, a fact which might cause the fresh milk to sell at a premium, or, at least, to be more sought after by contractors. Such a premium added to the lower cost of freight would serve largely to protect the nearby shippers, and possibly the general situation might not be greatly affected. From the standpoint of the producers, who are now outside the zone of milk shipment, a chance to ship their milk might be welcome.

Butter shipments might be helped to some extent if preservatives were allowed. It would not doubt be possible to increase the export trade. The Canadian shippers now use a small per cent. of boracic acid or similar substance in preparing butter for shipment to England. The same material is used to a slight extent in this country in butter intended for the producer's own use, but is not generally permitted by State laws in goods intended for market. Authorities in this country have generally concluded that all preservatives which hinder souring the milk and which extend the keeping period of butter also interfere with digestion, and are therefore not to be encouraged. The Delaware bulletin mentioned takes a different stand and perhaps marks the turn of sentiment favoring a carefully guarded and strictly limited use of preservative. The larger cities reach further and further into the country every year in search of milk, and the problem of a supply that shall reach the consumer and remain in good condition until used becomes more and more acute. It may be that improved conditions of cleanliness and handling, use of ice, etc., will solve the problem in a satisfactory manner under present conditions. The use of preservative would be a difficult matter to regulate and control, since it is not so easy to determine just how much has been used as to decide whether it has been used at all, and there would be always danger that careless or heedless persons would exceed the limit and obtain a product that would be decidedly injurious. The whole subject is one which needs further examination before a radical stand as that of the Delaware Station can be endorsed.

New Year's Reflections.

We shall soon be writing 1906 instead of 1905, and looking back over the past year we cannot complain that it has not been prosperous. Agriculturally we have never been so successful, generally speaking, as we have during the twelve months just gone in spite of business entanglements, which have been annoying, but which did not operate against the great increase from various crops. In this nature has been with us, and we may well congratulate ourselves on the gain we have made through bountiful harvests that will add vastly to the wealth of the country in the most desirable directions, and which will turn the attention of the people toward the cultivation of the land upon which the genuine greatness of a nation depends. The tillers of the soil furnish the real backbone of a republic, for through their efforts commerce is extended, mercantile enterprises encouraged, and manufactures are developed.

With immigrants increasing to a number hitherto unknown, it is well that their thoughts should be directed to farming as a profitable pursuit in the new country to which they have come, and their minds diverted from the desire to dwell in crowded metropolises which offer them little opportunity for earning an honest livelihood. We have fields to spare that may be made fertile, but we have not room in our busy cities for men who have not been trained in the art of making money grow in commercial ways. The time was when a country boy could come to the city and accumulate a fortune in a comparatively short time, but those halcyon days have long departed, for men of some intelligence, skilled by experience and daring adventure, are now control in the markets of trade, and the prudent youth of economical tendencies and saving disposition now stands little chance of success, when he is pitted against financial magnates, who know every turn and twist of the market, and he rarely rises above a life of unhealthful and grinding toil when his accumulations are gradually small. In the country he could be as equal among his fellows. In the town he is one in a great mass of laborers who attain no recognition or distinction, and who often

and it hard to make both ends meet, owing to the high cost of living which prevails in over-populated communities. Indeed, the city born and bred boy often experiences difficulty in gaining the "know-how" in these days of preserve existence in the place of his nativity. Hence we often see him leaving for the ranches at the far West in the hope of bettering his condition.

This state of things, therefore, should inspire New Year thoughts that will lead to a better development of the energies of both the foreigner and those who are to the manner born, so that this land of freedom at the close of the year 1906 may be more prosperous than ever before. We have space for all our inhabitants to bustle in, if they will only exercise judgment in the choice of a location, where the best that is in them may have full play.

Outwitting the Weather.

No part of Government service appears to have made greater progress the past few years than the weather bureau. Time was when a high official slightly compared its work with "goosebone" weather prophecy. The aner, unjust even at the time, would now seem wholly out of place to those acquainted with the scope of the present work and with the extent to which it is relied upon by various classes of the community.

The weather men have kept patiently at work training their observers, devising new ways and means, starting additional stations, and getting the total results under law and order, until they have actually made a science of what in all past ages has been considered the favorite field of chance and guesswork.

Its recent new stations greatly extend the scope of its work. According to Chief Willis M. Moore: "It has established stations in Bermuda and in the Bahamas, and arranged for cable co-operation in the Azores and along the western coast of Europe, which enables it to make forecasts for two or three days in advance for steamers leaving this country, and to warn steamers leaving Europe for America of severe storms which they may encounter on their western voyage. With kites and mountain stations it has explored the upper air and gained useful knowledge. It has conducted experiments in wireless, or space, telegraphy and developed one of the best wireless systems now in use. It has extended its system of telegraphic and climatic observations so that now, except in some portions of the Rocky Mountains States, the temperature and rainfall conditions of nearly every country can be ascertained."

All this expansion makes it by far the best and most complete and extensive service of its kind in the world. The expense is one or two cents per inhabitant of the United States, but the saving through its warnings of weather changes, storms, floods and cold waves, and through its crop, bulletin service amounts to many times its cost. The service has not reached perfection, but it gets nearer to it every year. The weather scientists are even reaching out into new territory and studying with great thoroughness some of the deeper causes of weather and climate, such as the variation in the heat from the sun and the general circulation of air. The practical goal of all is to get facts that will enable surer predictions and at longer range, and the change are that, as in the past, it will surprise even the most zealous friends with new and unexpectedly useful lines of service.

Fraudulent Methods.

A long article in the New York Sunday Tribune calls attention to the numerous ways housekeepers are cheated in weights and measures by unprincipled dealers. The various frauds practiced upon unsuspecting buyers, as set forth in our correspondence, show an extent of dishonesty and greed that is surprising and disheartening, and one does not wonder that so many people get rich while others are sinking into poverty.

The old dealer who used to weigh his scales with every article he put into the scales has gone out, but the device to make a thing appear to weigh more than it really does is more dangerous now, the dummy tray is recalled. They are ingenious and are not easily discovered, and like Jesse, they rob with a gentler air.

But not only are we swindled through getting less than we pay for, but we are cheated through miserable adulterations that destroy the stomach and often affect the brain. In sausage, nowadays, there is often something worse than dog meat, and in the sale of other manufactured foods there are equally poisonous methods of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Authorities do what they can, but, no doubt, to prevent the spread of the evils pointed out, but laws should be passed that would inflict more drastic punishment on the offenders when they are brought to court for their nefarious practices. But no one seems willing to take the initiative and sound the trumpet for reform, and we go on like good easy souls who would rather be robbed of our health and our money than make a fuss or make ourselves conspicuous by presenting our dishonest neighbors. We prefer to let them fatten on their ill-gotten gains rather than hurt their feelings by doing anything that will impair their content respectability as traders and manufacturers. Men of this kind should be dealt with just as severely as are those who fish a pocketbook, or who, Raffia-like, break into a dwelling house.

The bulletin recently issued by the New Hampshire State Board of Health states that, out of three hundred and sixty-three articles bought, more than forty-five per cent. contained adulterants that materially decreased the value of the goods, and ninety-one per cent. of the canned fruits, jellies and jams examined by the same board was discovered to be unfit for human consumption. As Mr. Squares would say, "Here is richness for you."

A Fortune in Egg Trading.

Living in retirement in his quiet home at South Paris in Maine, where a typical old East Yankee of Maine, whose wit and shrewdness built up a big business with the Boston market during the war time, the story of which is related in the Chicago Chronicle, is as fascinating as any fiction. One Christmas season before the refrigerator came opened the Western market, he sold one hundred and fifty eggs in the Boston market for \$1.00, and during the season he sold for the poultry

man a dozen. His last season was when he sold the eggs for \$1.00 a dozen.

These were stirring days when the war of '05 made Boston such an important market that the magnitude of the business built up by this shrewd Yankee by collecting eggs through the country and lining them for higher prices in Boston became an important one. When the war began these were no refrigerator lines entering Boston, but through warm weather eggs could be purchased at almost any price in the West and shipped to the East.

Since then refrigerator cars have ruled the Maine lined eggs out of the Boston market, but the few years were prosperous ones, and today Mr. Ryerson has retired in the most spacious mansion in Oxford County—one that was built solely "of eggs."

Mr. Ryerson had sixty-five of the largest stores in Oxford County saving and purchasing eggs for him. In Paris he had a storage cellar 1000 feet and another in West Sumner with a capacity of fifty barrels. He lined the eggs in large kegs and barrels, washing them carefully before the shipment to Boston in boxes. The fact that in packing the eggs they often broke from twelve to fifteen gallons of eggs a week shows the extent of the industry. The eggs were all plain, for there were no fancy hens then. In Boston the eggs were kept in immense tanks.

"No fancy hens in those days," Mr. Ryerson said the other day as he sat on the veranda of his South Paris home and talked reminiscence to the interviewer. "I started in the egg business when I was nineteen years old in company with J. F. Howe. We purchased eggs in small quantities and brought them to West Sumner. We only purchased a few thousand dozen a year, but after Mr. Howe's death I branched out and up to my retirement from the business, fifteen years ago, saw a business develop that meant more to me and the Boston market than Mr. Howe's ever dreamed of. That was during the time when every farmer kept hens and the eggs formed the important place in the provision line that today has given place to other meats."

"The greatest loss in the shipping business came when they were sent to Boston. The rough handling on the train and the shrinkage in the market made the loss very heavy."

The hard cases would hold about 150 dozen and the lining of them was considerable work. We had to prepare the lining using eggs to get the strength about right. There was little danger of getting the liquor too strong, more often it was not strong enough."

"When we were ready to ship the eggs to Boston they all had to be taken out of the kegs, washed and dried, one by one, and you can imagine that this was a long job. Now and then an egg would get broken, but we saved them all and sold them to bakers—I saved breaking them, you see."

"When I was working on eggs all the time I got so I could take boxes of eggs and pack them in the sunlight and pick out every bad egg. In my travels through the country I came across a good many dishonest traders, but with only one exception I never lost a single egg. Night was the best time to pack eggs, for then, with the aid of a lamp, it was easy to pick out the bad ones."

"I started in a movie and I learned a good many things—some to my favor and some to my discredit. I learned that an egg shell has pores, and in time the meat of the egg will go out through the shell. Packing in oil is not to be advised by any means. The moisture comes out through the shell and the oil will not dry. The result is the moisture makes yellow spots, and thus spoils the egg for market purposes. Eggs will keep on loose hay, just spread around, for that absorbs moisture. I once kept several thousand dozen eggs on my hay now, and not one of them was hurt. It was a good season, too; I had purchased those eggs for ten cents a dozen, and after they had taken care of themselves all summer I sold them for twenty cents."

The Crop Season of 1906.

August and September were unusually cloudy with heavy precipitation, a little more than a foot of rain in these two months. It was disastrous to the potato crop. A few pieces yielded well, but some were quite poor and others did not return the seed. A number of fields were not harvested. They rotted freely and were small in size. However, good, but much was lost. The old dealer who used to weigh his scales with every article he put into the scales has gone out, but the device to make a thing appear to weigh more than it really does is more dangerous now, the dummy tray is recalled. They are ingenious and are not easily discovered, and like Jesse, they rob with a gentler air.

October brought a change in the weather, a large amount of sunshine, mild in temperature and freedom from severe storms. Corn that escaped the early frosts in September ripened off finely. There was a light crop of apples and of small size. Pastures held good until the first of November. Stock went into the barn in good condition. November was also mild without severe storms or protracted cold. December has been pleasant and quite free from snow, only a day or two of sleighing. Producers have met with ready sale at fair prices. Apples, eggs, and potatoes quite high. Apples from 25 up per barrel, potatoes ninety cents per bushel. Eggs were forty-five to fifty cents per dozen, but will be somewhat less now. L. Govin, Worcester County, Mass.

Easy Times for Seedsmen.

An interesting department in a large seed establishment, as described in Chambers Journal, is that of the pea pickers. About one hundred women are employed for the work. They are seated in rows at desk-shaped benches, and bright and happy they look working away as their tongues keep time to their hands. Rapidly they pick out the bad peas and allow the good to fall through a hole in the desk into a bag beneath. This bag used, when carefully separated, is used for feeding purposes. In an ordinary way these women pick from five to six bushels a day; but should the peas be weathered, as in the last season, it might take two days to pick a single bushel.

Wonderful to tell, the seedsmen have also his incubator. In a room at the top of one of the buildings are found hundreds of small pots containing growing seeds. These are the tests to ascertain whether or not the seeds will really grow, and in this way every lot of seed which comes into the warehouse is at once sampled—thus it, fifty or one hundred seeds are counted out, and placed in the testing chamber. The results of these growths are recorded in a book, and later transferred by the testing man into the large ledger books which have been already mentioned; thus percentages of the growths are obtained.

To prove the correctness of these results a duplicate sample of seeds is put into an incubator, much after the fashion adopted by the scientist to propagate his seed. The seeds are wrapped in blotting paper, their pot of each chosen of the same and placed in the testing chamber. They are then

usually deposited and left in a hot chamber in a room which takes about two days. The necessity of the pebble pebbles becomes at once apparent, because no matter what information is required, they can give it all. At a glance one can see what quantity of stock exists, where grown and from what percentage.

The busiest time in our life these were houses is naturally from November until February, when enormous quantities of seeds and bulks pass through the buildings, and any one who is then lucky enough to obtain permission to visit one of these closely guarded depositories, loading with interest, will sorely regret the hour thus spent.

The Woodlot a Savings Bank.

Our needs for timber are going to be more pressing than they have been. Prices have risen greatly. Therefore good, standing timber, if not deteriorating, is like money in a savings bank—a most excellent auxiliary—drawing interest all the time. The farmer can be constantly getting money from the use of his woodlot. He can use it that while he is taking from it there will be more left to draw from.

Frequently the farmer deteriorates his woodland by simply getting out all the best trees, because they are the easiest to cut, and doesn't stop to consider that he is leaving useful trees but which can never be of much value because of his ruthless methods. He reminds one of a gardener who should pull up all the vegetables that had grown and leave only the weeds to grow up and seed. The idea should be to make the forests give a full, continual supply.—H. A. Smith, Washington, D. C.

WAR OF REVOLUTION.

Records of the New Hampshire Brigade, Brig. General Beach, May 1, 1790, to June 17, 1790. By Jeremiah Fogg, Captain and Aid to Camp. (Copied from the original by Capt. A. A. Folsom.) (Continued.)

H Q. HIGHLANDS May 22 1790

B. M. Scott
The names of those men who have been discharged from service and carried Arms and Accoutrements are to be reported to the General by Colonels and Commandants of Regiments, particularizing the Companies they belonged to, the Officers Commanding the Company, whether the Arms were public or private Property whether taken with leave or without it, and if the former by whom given, and the D. A. Gen. will receive these returns and send them to Headquarters Reports similar to this have already been made by a few officers those need not repeat it and the General thanks them for exactness so commendable.

The Officers who have not as yet reported in Consequence of the Order of the 6th inst. are to do so immediately, and to be careful to insert a Column the Number of Men discharged from their several Regiments from the 1st of Jan. last to the date of this report, both days inclusive.

G O-12 May
F O L. Col. Bassett
Adj. Taylor
HEAD QUARTERS May 13 1790G. B. Peters
Genl. B. Howes assures the Army, that his renewed and unabating exertions have been and shall be used to bring up sufficient supplies from every quarter and that he now has such Prospects as induce him to think his efforts will be attended with Success he doubts not their Commander will do him the Justice to believe that he was of Providence in him has occasioned any difference of opinion he has answered and that they can never feel an inconvenience, without a very sensible diminution of his happiness. A Sergeant Corporal and ten men to march immediately as possible to Pittsburgh and take order from the Comd. Off. at that Post—they are to be taken from Glover's Brigade.

R O-13 May-1790

Maj. Pettigrew-Adj. Townbridge
Or Orders 14 May 1790
F O L. Maj. Winslow
Adj. Haskell
HEAD QUARTERS HIGHLANDS May 10 1790
B. M. Haskell
The report of the Genl. Court Martial held upon Ensign Sampson has been by some Accident mislaid till this Morning which has given Concern to Maj. Genl. Howe—the Court reports that after mature deliberation they do judge that he is not guilty of the first Part of the Charge (225) of defrauding a Number of the Officers of Colo. Bradfords Regiment of Clothing drawn from the board of War of the State of Massachusetts for their Use "but that he is guilty of the last Part of said Charge and for making an unequal Distribution of what he had delivered, and do Sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders and make Reparation to the Officers of Colo. Bradfords Regiment who have not recd their Proportion of Clothing. The General ratifies the Sentence and Ensign Sampson to make the Reparation set forth in the Sentence of the Officers concerned require it.

To represent an Officer is a painful Circumstance to the General, but duty with him preceeds every other Consideration, however interesting or heart-felt; had Ensign Sampson been under a Similar Influence he had not been in the disgraceful Predicament to which he is reduced. He had prevented the officer who having lost his Coat with which he had been served from taking that Cloth to which some Brother Officer had an equitable Claim; or if that could not have been effected, would have immediately reported him, that so selfish a Conduct might have been treated as it deserved and in omitting of which he has been guilty of an unpardonable Neglect of Duty, he would have been more attentive to, and exact in the division of the Stores committed to his Charge yet no accident or designed Injustice in their distribution might have happened or been imputed to him, in short he would have saved the Court the trouble of investigating this matter, have avoided Circumstances wounding to his Sensibility as the President, and prevented his General from having the anxious task of Commenting upon his Conduct. Ensign Sampson is released from his arrest and ordered to return to duty.

HEAD QUARTERS HIGHLANDS May 10 1790

B. M. Scott
The General Court Martial ordered to try Capt. Why arrested by Colo. Jackson 1st for fraud in obtaining a Warrant for bonuses for a Number of Men who had been paid their bounty by the County Master Master and for not giving the States Credit for the same duly for fraud in writing up in his Accounts Men for Soldiers who were made up in other Companies and defrauding the public thereby 31st for making false returns and Master Kelly by returning and making Men at one time during war, and the same Men at other times only for a year or for Misapplication of Clothing drawn by him at Hartford for the Officers and unequally distributing the same have reported after due deliberation they do Judge the said Capt. Why not to be guilty of the first Charge for the 1st it appears that Capt. Why has made up Ten Men for their Continental bounty who belonged to Capt. Balleys Company and joined him and who had recd the name of the County Master Master yet the Court are of Opinion that he did this secretly not knowing that they had recd the same, and directly he added the amount of the bounties of the said Men out of the sum contained in his Warrant; likewise he guilty of the 31st and 32d Charges, the it appears he did return Colo. Jackson's Men and his own Men for during war and afterwards for three years yet the Court are of opinion that the Men named offered by him for doing the same are fraudulent, and not guilty of the 31st Charge and do acquit the said Capt. Why of them both, and acquit of the 31st and 32d Charges the said Capt. Why has made up Ten Men for their Continental bounty who belonged to Capt. 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Our Homes.

Antique Furniture.

It is quite true that persons possessing antique furniture have come to have an exaggerated idea of its value, and it is daily growing more and more difficult to pick up bargains, even in the more remote towns of Connecticut. But one New York woman is rejoicing in the possession of a highboy for which she paid only \$2. She has since had an offer of \$150 for it.

While enroute not far from Ridgefield, Ct., recently, she stopped at a farmhouse for some water, and casually inquired if the family had any antique furniture to sell. The family looked at her, not seeming to understand what she meant.

"Old mahogany furniture—have you any that you would like to dispose of?" she repeated.

"Wall, now, there's that old chest of drawers on the back porch—maybe that's what you want," and the farmer took her out to inspect the article in question.

It proved to be a handsome highboy of unusual pattern and large proportions. It was battered and one leg was broken off, but when the farmer offered it for \$2 the offer was accepted, and it was shipped to New York.

It was renovated, rubbed down and repaired, and today is the admiration of all the woman's friends who know the value of antique furniture.—N. Y. Sun.

Preparation and Serving of Food.

Those of you who have passed through an illness will readily understand what a difference it makes at meal time if the food is well cooked and daintily served, so that it is inviting enough to create an appetite even when there is little desire to eat. One of the first suggestions I would like to make is: Never ask the patient what he or she would like to eat. The chances are that such a question will spoil the appetite altogether. A little delicacy nicely cooked, daintily served, and kept a profound secret until uncovered by the bedside, will be received with favor and thoroughly enjoyed. Always serve hot food hot and cold food as cold as you can make it.

To make a tray look attractive is almost as important as having the food properly cooked. Cover it with a snowy napkin, and choose the prettiest and daintiest china, glass and silverware in the house. Never crowd a tray with dishes or food, but serve everything in small quantities. Large pieces of meat swimming in greasy gravy, a plate piled with large pieces of bread and butter out anyway, are enough to take away any patient's appetite. Serve your egg, fish, meat, etc., on a very hot plate with a sprig of parsley, or a leaf from the heart of lettuce, or even a carrot leaf, and cover with another hot plate. I have heard people say they always had the greatest courtesy to know what was under the plate.

Treat out in "lady fingers," and also baked potatoes, look very inviting peeping from the folds of a white napkin. Cut the bread thin, in some fancy shape, and the butter very fresh and firm, and make into a fancy ball or cut into an even square and stick a little sprig of parsley on it.

Jellies are much prettier if made in small moulds and served in a dainty glass dish; fruits are best served in their own leaves, and salads are much more appetizing if served in an orange cup or in a red apple or tomato or banana or cucumber boat.

An individual teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher are very dainty, and give the patient a little occupation in pouring out her own tea and adding enough sugar and cream to taste.

A glass of ice water must never be forgotten, also pepper and salt. If a few flowers are put in a vase or laid loosely on the tray they add to the attractiveness of it.

Before serving the meal wipe the patient's hands and face with a damp cloth and she will be more ready to appreciate her food. If the patient is able to sit up support the back with a bed-rest and pillows. Throw a shawl over her shoulders, and pile books on each side of her to rest the tray on, if you are not fortunate enough to have an invalid's table. Unless you have something jolly and interesting to say take up a book and read some bright little extract. Take the dishes away immediately the meal is ended, brush all crumbs from the bed, allow your patient to lie quietly while you get your own meal, and the chances are that on your return you will find her sleeping comfortably.

After all, common sense, tact, kindness and love are our best guides, and we all have to learn in the school of experience. As George Eliot says, "A supreme love, a motive that gives a sublime rhythm to a woman's life, and exalts habit into partnership with the soul's highest needs is not to be had where and how she will; to know that high initiation she must tread where it is hard to tread and feel the chill air and watch through darkness. It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult."—Mabel Sanderson Brantford, in report of the Farmers' Institute of Province of Ontario.

The Care of the Eyes.

Whatever promotes general hygiene is beneficial to the eyes. One should avoid reading while lying down or when exhausted, and sudden changes from the dark to brilliant light. Unwashed type is injurious. Reading on the cars is bad for the eyes, by reason of the oscillating movements requiring the paper to be held too near, causing overwork of the muscles of accommodation. One should carry the head erect and avoid tight neckwear, which causes passive congestion of the head and eyes. Fox advises bathing the eyes twice daily with cold water up to forty years; and after fifty, with water as hot as possible, followed by the cold. The first symptoms of falling sight are hypersecretion of tears, burning of eyelids, loss of eyelashes, and congestion of the mucous.

Special care of the vision should be exercised by book-keepers, typewriters, printers, proof-readers, etchers, and engravers. All those engaged in near work should take short intervals of rest. Fox suggests a thin piece of tin sheeting, colored green, blue or black, or a neutral-tinted blotting pad, to be placed under the glass page while adding up accounts. A shade over the eyes to protect them from the direct rays of light, is very useful. Neutral (arundel) tinted glasses may be used by persons working under high pressure. If possible, the light should come over the left shoulder, and cross-lights are to be avoided. The pure white light of the Welsbach burner and electric bulb lacks diffusive power, and is not good for constant work. A pink or arundel shade should be used around the base. Reflectors cause eyestrain. Incandescent burners are generally not removed often enough. Blank walls

strain the eyes; green discs on the wall and pastoral scenery give relief.

In the first six months of life we should guard the eyesight most carefully from the direct rays of the sun and from clouds of dust. During infancy and early childhood the predominating refractive anomalies are hypermetropia and astigmatism, alone or combined. In the early school years many of these cases pass from the hypermetropia into the myopic defect "through the turnstile of astigmatism." To prevent amblyopia ex anopia in a squinting eye, proper glasses should be fitted as soon as the child begins to read.—Health.

About Habit.

Because we have not hitherto had the best possible habits is no reason why we should not begin to form them in 1916. Professor James, who has made a profound study of habit, has furnished us with one or two excellent maxims on the subject. First, he tells us that it is indispensable to begin with "as strong and as decided an initiative as possible. Accumulate all the possible circumstances which shall reinforce the right motive. Put yourself assiduously in conditions that encourage the new way and make engagements incompatible with the old; in short, envelope your resolution with every aid you know. Never suffer an exception to occur until the new habit is securely rooted in your life. Each lapse is like the letting fall of a ball of string which one is carefully winding up; a single slip undoes more than a great many turns will wind again. Let the expression of your habit be the least thing in the world, speaking generally to one's grandmother, or giving up one's seat in a car if nothing more heroic offers. But let it not fail to take place."—Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion.

To Become Beautiful.

Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for luncheon. Avoid pastry. Shun muffins and crumpets, and buttered toast. Eat wholemeal bread. Refuse rice pudding. Boil potatoes if they are served more than once a day. Do not drink too much tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water. Sleep eight hours a night.

Would the woman aid her digestion, clear up a muddy skin, and secure all round health, let her become an apple eater. Pears are health aids, but better when cooked. Peaches are calculated to beautify, and grapes are declared the healthiest of all fruits. Cherries, an authority says, frequently restore health and strength to the weak. Strawberries, though a cold fruit, have the virtue of healing rheumatism. Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia known. Oranges are an excellent cure for dyspepsia, and lemons serve as a fine fruit tonic.

The Bottle Trick Common.

Should the housekeeper take the trouble to measure the provisions she buys in bottles she would be astonished to see how their contents shrink. Let her take an ordinary "quart" bottle of catnip, for instance, and pour it into a standard quart measure, and it will often fall away a third or a half pint. Olive oil will often be found to dwindle in the same way. Practically all the bottles of foreign oil have adopted what is called the Bordeaux measure, according to which a so-called "quart" bottle contains twenty instead of thirty-two ounces, a "pint" twelve instead of sixteen ounces, and a "half pint" six instead of eight ounces. Even these sizes have been "pinched," and certain bottles call eighteen ounces a quart, ten ounces a pint and five ounces a half-pint.

When the California oil manufacturers first put their wares in the Eastern markets they used the imperial measure, which contains thirty-two ounces, and is up to the legal standard. As a consequence they began to suffer. The importers of foreign olive oil used the Bordeaux measure, and were thus able to charge so much lower prices that customers said: "What is the use of buying American oil when we can get the foreign oil cheaper?" Finally some of the California bottlers of oil for the sake of self-preservation adopted the Bordeaux size and forced practically all of their rivals to do the same. Indeed, those who hang out the last against "pinching" were accused by some of the others of adulterating their oil.

"How can they compete with us?" the "pinchers" said. "How can they give more than we do and not use a cheap adulterant?"

Most of those who cater to the high priced trade of this city testify that the smaller the bottle, or "the more it is pinched," the higher is the quality attributed by their customers to its contents, and the better proportionate price can be charged for it.

There are various devices to make a bottle appear to contain more than it really does. Bottles for flavoring extracts are made with such heavy panels that their

measure is curtailed one-fourth or one-third. Bottles for ammonia and washing fluids are made extremely flat, so that when they stand on the shelf of a grocery with their broad sides toward the eye they appear twice the size they really are. Bottles for wine have long, slim necks and high "hollow bottoms."—N. Y. Tribune.

With Green Peppers.

There are uses for the humble green pepper which should not be ignored at this season of the year, when green vegetables are scarce and, therefore, dear. Green peppers are abundant throughout the winter, and although they are fresher now than they will be later, there is no reason why they should ever disagree with anybody.

Stale green peppers are as poisonous to some persons or countenances that are not fresh. But they can be so prepared as to assimilate with the most delicate digestion. The process is, moreover, simple.

The peppers should have the white seeds removed and lie for two or three hours in cold water. The poison soaks out, leaving the peppers firm and fresh with no loss of flavor. Beginning with breakfast, there is attractiveness added to the meal if green peppers are cut in strips for roast beef. The peppers also make an admirable cup for the maternal eggs—not the soft, but the hard-boiled kind.

Hard-boiled eggs, when cold, should be cut into small squares and put into the peppers. Butter and cream are added, and the peppers put into the oven. When there is a tender, brownish crust on the peppers they are ready to serve, and a delicious breakfast dish they make.

The chef of a Fifth avenue restaurant added a piece of thin ham to the recipe and put it over the top of the pepper. Over this and forms an appetizing layer over the pepper. Then he had the assurance to call this dish by his own name, which will not be recorded here to reward his piracy. The Italians more than any other nation know the value of green peppers and use them liberally in dishes that are eaten raw. A green pepper stuffed with anchovies and fish mashed together, with a little chopped up onion—a very little of this and a few capers, is one of the favorite dishes at an Italian restaurant.

Another way of preparing the same ingredients has the pepper cut into long strips and laid over the two salt fishes after they have been mixed. Frequently pimientos are added by Italians even when the green peppers are also used.

No salad can fail to be improved by slices of green pepper cut thin and lengthwise. Cold roast beef not only looks but tastes much better when the thin strips of pepper are used to garnish the plate and served with the slices of meat.

Filling the peppers with meat and rice is an old device of the cooks, and macaroni baked with cheese in the peppers is not uncommon. But very few cooks know that green peppers stuffed with salt codfish and mashed potatoes and browned over the top are delicious.

This combination when properly seasoned, makes as good a fish course as the most skillful chef could devise. The fish after having been boiled is delicious if put into the pepper and baked with a tomato dressing.

Another excellent fish to prepare in this way is salmon, which almost invariably keeps for a long enough time to be served at more than one meal. It is rarely attractive enough looking to serve just as it was, so broken into pieces and put into a pepper and then covered over with mayonnaise the cold fish makes a delicious salad.

If it is served warm, the fish should not be mashed, but kept in good-sized pieces and covered with bread crumbs and butter and a little cream. A few minutes in the oven browns the crumbs and makes the combination a savory and delicious dish.

The care taken in the preparation of the peppers has much to do with their usefulness. It is, of course, important to remove all the pepper seeds, as they are hot enough to bring tears to the eyes.

The rough edges about the stem are best got rid of by cutting off the entire top, even when the peppers are to be cut into strips; and they are never hurt in any case by seeking for several hours in cold water, except when they are taken directly from the garden.—N. Y. Sun.

Care for Blight Burns.

Put the part instantly in cold water, or cover it with moistened baking-powder, and then with a wet cloth. When the skin is destroyed the point to be obtained is to exclude the air; do this by covering the burn with sweet oil; camelline, vasoline, linseed oil, cream, curlew oil, lard, or with sweet thickly on a clean cloth or on a cotton bandage. An excellent covering for burn surfaces is made by rubbing vasoline (found in Kiehl's for painting purposes) with sweet oil, olive oil, or vasoline, and oil, or even water, into a thick paste. With this the burn is carefully covered by

means of a feather, taking care not to break the blister, then the whole part is covered with cotton cloth and kept clean and moist. In severe cases cover the patient warmly in bed, and give opiates and stimulants. Burns of large size are always dangerous, often resulting in death, and always should receive the careful attention of a skilled physician.

Olive Oil for Complexion.

The pretty girls of Chicago and New York are giving the luncheons of India. They call them the health and beauty luncheons. They make a study of the best foods, and they learn how to serve them. The centerpiece of the table is fruit, upon which the main body of the luncheon is built. They follow the London dietary laws, which have almost driven appendicitis out of London.

It was to a reigning beauty of London during the present season that the king's physician gave his famous advice. "What shall I take for my complexion?" asked the beauty in distress. "I am a sight."

"Take olive oil," said the physician. "Live on it, live in it, live with it. Eat it, drink it, dress your food with it, and don't do without it. Lubricate your system."

The beauty did as she was told, and her complexion improved. Meanwhile she ate no meat. She began to give health and beauty dinners, and the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Princess of Wales joined her. Today their vegetable dinners are famous.—Chicago Tribune.

Domestic Hints.

CORN AT GRAIN.

For one quart of boiled corn prepare a pint of rich-cream sauce, flavored with Worcester-shire sauce or other condiments to make it piquant. Put the sauce and corn in a baking dish or individual ramekins in alternate layers, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and a dusting of paprika and bake until well browned on top.

BOGS SCRAMBLED EGG MILK.

Heat one cup of milk, melt in it a teaspoonful of butter and stir into it six eggs which have been beaten just enough to mix the yolks and whites. Stir constantly until the eggs thicken and as soon as you have a tolerably firm mixture salt to taste, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley and serve.

TAPIOCA CONSUMERS.

Boil three tablespoonfuls of minced onion and two of minced celery together for an hour and a half; then strain the water and add to it five tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca, and cook for another hour; then pour in one quart of milk, a dessertspoonful of salt and a cupful of sweet milk. Beat three spoonfuls of butter with two of flour, and stir into the soup. Allow it to cook for twenty minutes, then serve.

BOSTON SCALLOPS.

Break into bits a half dozen raised biscuits, and allow them to soak for a few moments in a cupful of sweet milk. Then add one cupful of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a little salt and pepper; mix well, put into buttered scallop dishes and bake slowly for twenty minutes.

SAND PARTS.

Beat separately the yolks and whites of four eggs, then fold together and add one cup of sugar, then fold in one cup of flour, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, mix in flour sufficient to make stiff enough to roll. Roll out thin, cut in shapes, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven.

CREAMED BEEF.

Scrape perfectly lean beef to pulp, mince, put in a pan with salt, pepper, one tablespoonful of water, two tablespoonfuls of rich cream, butter the size of an egg. Cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Add one tablespoonful of bleached flour, and one of made mustard.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A small portion of rice put into the ordinary washing water will impart a delicate perfume to the clothes.

Two potatoes grated to a foam of warm water will give better results than soap in washing delicate linen or woolen goods, ribbons, etc.

To keep the color of parsley, dip it for a minute or two in boiling water, then shake off the water and chop fine for soup or meat.

Money made are released to light-colored gloves. A good remedy for the trouble is to bathe them frequently with a mixture composed of two ounces of alcohol and one-quarter ounce of tincture of iodine. After this is rubbed well into the hands they may be sprinkled with talcum powder.

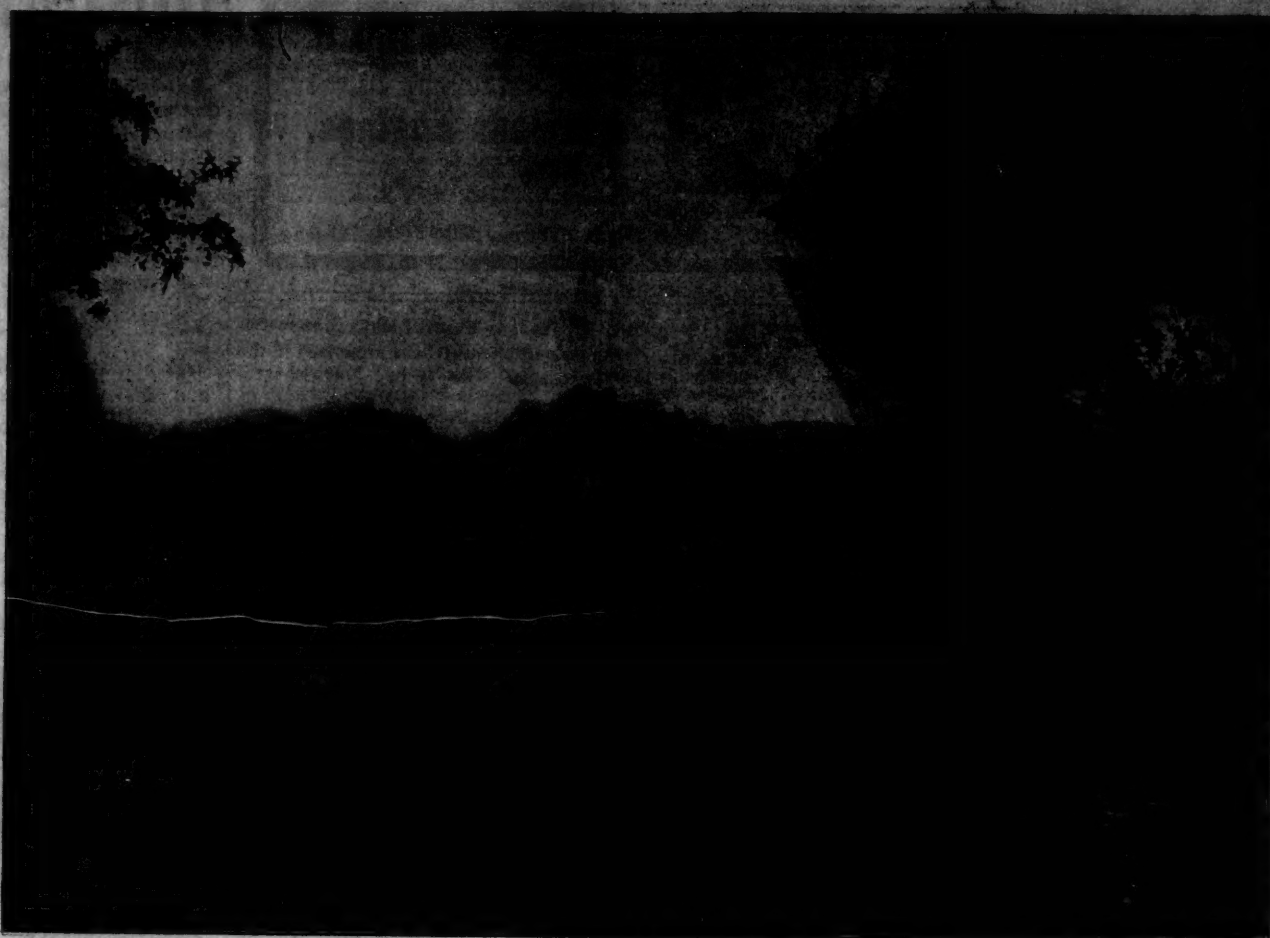
A new idea in cake and apple salad is to grate the apples, which should be tart and firm, into the mayonnaise dressing. The cake, sliced and crisp, should be served on chilled lettuce leaves, with the apple mayonnaise poured over.

A little thin cold starch rubbed over windows and mirrors and then wiped off with a soft cloth is an easy way of preventing most chipping results. It may also be used on the edges of glass, ivory, by being rubbed with moist dipping in alcohol. If very yellow, use a piece of flannel moistened with cologne water.

The presence of very brittle nails should rub them at night with cold cream or vasoline, or, if they go to the other extreme, and are soft and tender, use and alum will harden them.

Artists covers are now being used for the telephone book. They are made to suit the color tone of the room or hall in which they hang. Simple elegance is one of the greatest coverings.

PASTURE SCENE AT RED ACRE FARM.



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800 High-Class Pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and

Short-horn Cattle.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SUNDAY, FEB. 19, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

MONDAY, FEB. 27, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 29, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, at 2 p.m.—Perth annual show and sale of 20 high-class pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle that have been offered, affording breeders a grand opportunity of securing stock from the best herds in the United Kingdom.

Poetry.

HER INFORMATION.

He used to stew around because she made him wait;
He couldn't understand why she was always late.
"Oh, hurry!" he would call, and then he'd sit
And later wildly bawl: "Say, ain't you ready yet?"
She makes him wait no more, she's always ready when
He taps upon her door, but not among all men
Is one more dead than he, more tortured by regret—
Alas, how ruthlessly our idols are upset!
He never sits and sighs while she remains up-stairs
To pencil her dim brows or dally with affairs
Intended to enhance her beauty or her grace.
He never has a chance to help with hook or lace.
Ah, how perverse are men! Instead of being glad,
He looks her over, and then is critical and sad;
He hates to have it thought, in truth, that she is his,
Since people murmur: "What a frump the woman is!"
—Chicago Record-Herald.

A GOOD FAIRY.

Of all good fairies round the house,
Good Nature is the sweetest;
And where she fans her airy wings
The moments fly the fleetest.
And other fairies, making cheer,
With her are gaily present;
They shine like sunbeams in the place,
And make mere living pleasant.
The smiles she gives are rays of light
Shed softly on the weary;
They make a plain face sometimes fair,
And make a fair face fairer.
Before them dark Suspicion flies,
And Envy follows after,
And Jealousy forgets itself,
And Gloom is lost in laughter.
Were there great genius or great power,
Great wealth, great beauty offered,
Let pass these things, dear heart, but keep
All the Good Nature proffered!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in St. Nicholas.

A CHARACTER.

I knew him well; the last of a proud race;
Froudest and least. Years of unjust disgrace,
Of poverty, of insult, of neglect,
Deep sickness, deeper sorrow, had not wrecked
The Argos of his love dreams; had not wrecked
The clearness of that high, far-darting intellect.
His deep brain impregnated to know all
Of boon or bane which may to man befall.
A deeper heart, even larger than his brain,
To which no living thing appealed in vain;
No man so vile or low he would not bend,
In sympathy, to show himself a friend.
He measured each man's weakness by his own.
He knew the longings which, perhaps, alone
For frequent lapses in the eye that sees
With perfect love life's endless mysteries.
The frequent limitations of his friends;
The virtues of his enemies; the ends,
Vast and profound, to which creation tends
With slow majestic step (albeit with blends
Of discord in her music), were by him
Felt clearly, never fancies dim.
Not stars alone as ordered things he saw,
But meteors likewise moving well by law;
Law, beautiful and sweet, if stern at times,
Like Milton's verse without a note of rhymes
To make it poetry, sublime, supreme!
So lived he, died he, clasping close the dream,
The dream of Human Brotherhood,
Of Boundless Beauty and Eternal Good;
And throned in worlds below as those above,
Life, life Divine, and Everlasting Love!
—Henry Austin, in The Century.

THE RICHES OF THE YEAR.

We stand beside the new year's door,
Invited into chambers fair—
We need not gifts of love improve—
For lo! as gems they wait us there;
Choose what we will of gladness good—
And what as beautiful we find.
It goes with task, and home and food—
To be the jewel of the mind;
And this is treasure of the year—
Convincing us that life is dear!
But one by one the days are sent,
With no bewildering of the heart;
We know what time has always meant,
It is to do a man's good part;
To simply work in quiet ways—
And take the gladness of the sun,
This is the path of love and praise,
Till all the sands of time are run;
Then in the passing of the hours,
Life proves itself as sweet as flowers!
WILLIAM BRUNTON.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE.

O the first of the year's too cold, I fear,
For the cause of a true reform.
"Twas better to wait for a later date
When things are a bit more warm.
The trouble that lies in the way of the wise
Who'd leave bad habits behind,
Their virtuous shift is frozen stiff
By the chill of the winter wind.
The good intent of the righteous bent
Is nipped by the frosty air,
And the new turned leaf soon comes to grief,
And withers beyond repair.
Old Janus bold, with his blasts so cold,
Bites deep on the virtuous nose;
Reform is lost in the awful frost
That comes with the month of snows.
'Twas better by much to await the touch
Of a genial May day sun,
For putting on ice your favorite vice,
With which you at last are done.
For the tenderest flow'r in Nature's bow'r
That Time can ever evolve
Is a sturdy oak—and that's no joke—
Compared to a good resolve.
And that is why, with the new year by,
To my virtuous ways I cling,
And contra bonos mores go,
Till the warmer days of spring.
—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

Brilliant.

Love alone is might,
Makes the heavy burden light,
Smooths rough ways to weary feet,
Makes the rough morsel sweet;
Love alone is strength.
—George MacDonald.
I pass the ardent hours of day
With boon companions little and gay—
But ah! the twilight time I spend
Before the hearthstone of a friend.
—Ethel M. Kelley, in Lippincott's.
God is enough! Thou who in hope and fear
Toldest through desert sands of life, sore tried,
Climb trustful over death's black ridge, for near
The bright white shine; thou wilt be satisfied.
—Edwin Arnold.
The flowers live by the tears that fall
From the face of the skies;
And life would have no joys at all
Were there no watery eyes.
Love thou thy sorrow; grief shall bring
Its own exorcism after years—
The rainbow! see how fair a thing
God hath built up from tears.
—H. S. Sutton.
"The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to Earth
Her long lost Peace and Mirth;
"Will send new light on every face,
A kindly power upon the race,
And till the world, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves."
—Edwin Arnold.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "HEINWEH."

By John Luther Long. Copyright, 1905, by The Macmillan Company.

Miscellaneous.

Weeping "A Native."

"Oh, Gertrude, won't you help me peel these peaches? It's most train time and supper isn't anywhere near ready."
The voice came with a pleasantly suggestive clink of dishes through the screen door to where Gertrude Woodford stood under a large elm.
"I think the train is in," she answered, entering the cool, pleasant house in answer to her mother's call.
"For the land's sake!" Mrs. Woodford turned to her handmaid and gave an order with some asperity. Keeping summer boarders was really the one excitement of her dull life, eagerly looked forward to during the long winter months when her daughter pursued her musical career in the city and she lived alone on the rugged cape.
"Small this year, aren't they?" she said, watching her daughter's pretty bent head and referring to the fruit.
"Not more so than usual," the girl laughed.
"Well, I don't care," Mrs. Woodford declared. "Mr. Garst says he never tasted sweeter peaches, and as to Mr. Clifford—"
"Who's trifling with my august appellation," called a gay voice as a young fellow swung himself on to the piazza. "Miss Woodford, I don't know which I shall devour first, you or the peaches, I'm so ravenous."
"I was just going to say that your appetite is all right, anyhow," Mrs. Woodford laughed. "Did your cousin come down with you?" she asked.
"Yes, Garst got as far as the hammock and collapsed."
"Go and call him, Gertrude. Supper is ready," her mother said.
The girl rose and went through the hall. Inside the door she paused, looked with darkening eyes at the man who lay at full length in the hammock.
The slight clasp of the screen as she stepped outside caused him to turn. He sprang up at once and came toward her, showing a strong, clean-shaven face and a figure singularly muscular, in spite of the fact that he walked with a slight limp.
"It is heavenly here after even a day in town," he said. "I have just been thinking that the most marvelous changes in our lives come when we least expect them. I wonder if you know what this summer has been to me?"
He was looking gravely into her eyes and the color mounted to her temples.
"Stephen, the fish is getting cold," his cousin called, impatiently, and Gertrude went quickly into the house.
In compliance with a previous promise to Jack Clifford, she went with him after supper to see the sunset from a hill nearby. When they were seated on a bowlder, watching the vast sweep of ocean and crimsoning sky, she turned suddenly to her companion.
"Why is Mr. Garst lame?" she asked gently.
"Well, I suppose it won't do any harm to tell

you, Jack hesitated, "though we never speak of it when he is present. His leg was crushed in a railway accident, trying to save the girl to whom he was engaged."
"Did he save her?"
"Yes."
"Then why were they not married?"
"Oh, she threw him over for a man twice his age and the trifling amount of \$3,000."
Gertrude Woodford drew her breath sharply.
"She tried to stuff it down Stephen's throat that she was sacrificing herself to save her father from financial ruin, and I think he believed her," Jack went on. "Then she abandoned a platonic correspondence with him after her marriage, but he would have none of it. At the same time, I don't believe he has ever quite forgiven her. Anyway, he could not do as he wished, even if he would."
"What do you mean?"



ILLUSTRATION FROM "TALES OF THE FISH PATROL." By Mr. Jack London. Copyright, 1905, by The Macmillan Company.

"You," Jack hesitated, "though we never speak of it when he is present. His leg was crushed in a railway accident, trying to save the girl to whom he was engaged."
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better give up the trip."
"Miss Woodford," Jack looked at her with much respect. "I am pained that you should thus undervalue my patriotism. Nothing but patriotic feeling prevented my offering my expert services to the Thimble for Blindness III. Stop on board the Wigwag, ladies, and see me!"
But four colored Gertrude's heart more than once when they had left the little harbor and she noted the darkening horizon.
Mrs. Woodford was sitting near Garst, beautiful still, and I supposed not to share Jack's opinion of her. Jack went on. "Then she abandoned a platonic correspondence with him after her marriage, but he would have none of it. At the same time, I don't believe he has ever quite forgiven her. Anyway, he could not do as he wished, even if he would."
"What do you mean?"

blast, which was to the foreboding of coming ill, delivered over them. Gertrude drew her breath back. She knew what the wind would be when it struck them.
Suddenly, as if she had received a mortal blow the Wigwag went over—over until her masts lay almost level on the water. With a horrible splash, negatively him the sea rose over the combings of the hatchway.
Trapped to prevent the women held their breath, clinging dear life to whatever they could hold on to. Mrs. Armitage hung herself on Garst's shoulder.
"Stephen! Save me!"
But in that moment when death seemed upon them he was not even aware of her presence. His arm went around the girl at his side and drew her close, his lips brushing her cheek, while her damp hair blew against his face. Gertrude scarcely cared whether it was life or death.
Then she suddenly writhed herself free and found her weight upon the pier, putting it hard to port, for Jack's amateur skill seemed to have deserted him. The Wigwag came round, shuddering into the wind, and lay like a frightened thing with flapping sails while the squall raged by.
"I think we owe our lives to you, Miss Woodford." One of the women from the Ocean View approached Gertrude when they were safely landed on the wharf, but Garst drew her aside.
"Sweetheart!" His voice vibrated as he bent over her.
Mrs. Armitage turned to look after them, lifting an end of her bedraggled flannel skirt.
"Well," she said slowly, "for nerve give me a medal!"—M. Louise, in San Francisco Call.

Doubt's Department.

APPEARED MATHEMATICS.

He opened wide the backshop door.
He calmly took the showcase over.
And asked, "How much are these?"
"Then cakes," replied the salesgirl fair,
The bargain glad to drive.
"To you, young sir," she said, "them 'ere We sell at 6 for 5."
He measured only four foot three,
His years were but fourteen;
"Oh, 6 for 5," repeated he,
My life, but he was keen!
"Then 5 for 4, and 4 for 3,
And 3 of course, for 2,
And 2 for 1; and, Q. E. D."

Reverent a Wedding on a Boy.

The light for robustness was far from won at



ILLUSTRATION FROM "AN ISLAND IN THE AIR." By Ernest Ingersoll. Copyright, 1905, by The Macmillan Company.

One's nought—why, one will do!
(He got it.)
"You take the cake," the counter queen,
Dumbfounded, murmured, "thirty,
If that's your way of cut fourteen—"
"What will you be at forty?"
—E. T. Nelson.

Just an Indian Cur.

But a Little Dog Who was an Altogether Selfish Companion.
He turned one clean half-coconut from nowhere and landed plunk on his back at my feet. I said, "Flapjack!" That's how he got his name. He was only an Indian's cur, the forlorn little wail of a lost puppy, with the most beautiful dog's eyes I have ever seen. He scrambled to his feet and used his eyes—that settled it for us. Without further introduction, we offered him the remains of our dinner. He accepted it with three gulps and then stood wagging his poor little tail, asking for more.
We were camping and trailing out in the Wino River Mountains—Brandt and I—back of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, and we had halted for dinner in a small canyon in the shade of the rock wall from whose summit Flapjack had tried his little acrobatic stunt. Whether he came from an Indian encampment nearby, which we had not seen, or was just plain lost and feeding for himself alone in the wilderness, we did not know. He told us about feeding for one's self while he ate his dinner, and that it was "an awful" hard life and sometimes "very discouraging." After dinner he told us that our camp was the very best food he had ever eaten; that our outfit, our horses and mule, the finest he had ever seen; that we ourselves were good, wise and very good; that he loved the ground we were on, and only asked to stay with us forever. So he stayed.
Jenny, the mule, returned his compliments unopened, and told him what she thought of him by shoving the under side of her off hind foot and jutting back her ears. But then, Jenny was the only aristocratic person in camp, in her own opinion, and you may take that for what it is worth. She didn't prejudice us against Flapjack. The blondest of blondest was the blondest of blondest. Brandt was in the habit of remarking on seventeen separate and several occasions each day that "even for a mule, Jenny is the low-downest one I ever let eyes on."
At the sight of her head Flapjack made a half-crescent little bow with his head and came back to us, valiantly explaining that, "Of course, the mule being yours, don't you know? she simply must be the very finest, sweetest-tempered animal

in the world, don't you know? and altogether above reproach, don't you know?" That was unobjectionable.
And he never once reproached her for anything she did—except when she kicked him into the river. He treated her with distant courtesy always, without so much as a yelp in her direction. And it wasn't because he was afraid of her, either—Brandt and I will deny that!—but because he was a very fine fellow and Flapjack was a very fine fellow and he had respect for his betters.
"Thank you," he said, "for their camp? I asked, putting the dishes into Jenny's pack."
"What, the purp's Injuns? Not much!" answered Brandt. "If they haven't seen us, let 'em alone. An' if they have—why, we've got to wait proper introduction. I move we hike."
So we hiked, and Flapjack hiked with us.
We kept on our trail, if such it could be called; a trail which probably no white man but ourselves had ever set foot upon. We were bound for a little lake that we knew, crisscrossed with the most luscious fish on earth. He! I am not going to tell you there. There are some things you must find out for yourself, if you are game for it; just as we did; otherwise you don't deserve to know.
After some ten days we arrived, without either adventure or misadventure, at our happy fishing ground, and made camp on a little precipice at whose foot deep, dark pool leaped monster and landest rattlesnake.
In spite of his hard journey, little Flapjack had improved amazingly as to health, not as to manners; for from the first day we knew him he had the most perfect manners of any dog I ever met. If you threw him a crust, he so approached it—it was the very nicest crust, the daintiest morsel, one could have; just as everything we did was simply perfect in its eyes. And he wasn't servile about it, either. He simply approved of everything we did, and told us so in an eloquent, dumb way of his own.
We made camp for two weeks stay, felled a tree for backing, and fixed things generally to be comfortable, all under his supervising eye. And when it was done, and the friendship first lighted, he lay down before it as one of us and said, "This is home."
So we fished and were happy; and we fished some more and were happier; and we fished more and more and were happier and happier every day. Do you understand that feeling? If you have known Wyoming camp-fire, you do—From Carter Hamilton's "Flapjack," in January St. Nicholas.

Reverent a Wedding on a Boy.

The light for robustness was far from won at

that they wear what their daughters and granddaughters wear. Blouses fastened in the back, transparent lace yokes, and even short sleeves are considered proper for grandmothers in these days. If grandmothers have the good fortune to retain their looks, no one ought to object to her clinging to a youthful mode of dressing. The trouble is her of them do.
"Judging from this year's display we are to wear thinner and more elaborate lingerie waists than ever, while the heavy linen waists are to be severely tailored. Some of them are made almost like men's nagtie shirts. These blouses, with their severe plainness and sensible little pocket, are very popular in flannel, and are sure to be equally popular in linen.
"It is a comfort to note that sleeves are smaller in the new blouses. The puff is back to the shoulder again, the lower part of the sleeve, when there is a lower part, is merely a long, tight-fitting cuff. Greater attention is being paid to the making of even inexpensive lingerie waists.
"The machine as well as the hand-made waists are very carefully built, as a rule. The embroidery applications and medallions are put in the material with veining, and hand work is closely simulated wherever it is not actually used. One sees a few lingerie waists with touches of color in the embroidery and lace. Pink, blue, lavender, and yellow touches serve to further decorate many of the very elaborate waists. There are a few models in delicate shades of pink and blue, but white will probably remain the favorite.
"A garment which has come into existence with the very thin blouses is a shield corset cover. In this garment the dress shield is buttoned inside the armhole, which has an extension the size and shape of the shield. The extension is trimmed to match the rest of the corset cover, and looks a great deal better through the sleeve than the bare shield.
"Children's fashions are said to be growing more simple, while those of their elders are becoming more elaborate. The newest sailor suit for boys and girls has a blouse which draws over the head instead of closing with buttons. The shoulders are very wide and loose and the garment is most comfortable to wear. A pretty school suit for a girl of ten was addressed in a model in dark red serge. The little maid wears with it wide sailor collars of white pique and a belt of white leather.
"Small girls, as well as small boys, still wear the popular one-piece Russian suit. Little girls graduate from this model into gimpie dresses with shirt and waist attached. Nothing is prettier for their gowns than this style.
"Girls' shirt waists are made in the simpler models, the shirt with pockets being very appropriate. These shirts are very good in French and Scotch flannels, soft silk, chiffon taffetas and albatross.
"Schoolgirls have saved the shirt-waist suit from passing into oblivion. Girls of fourteen and fifteen are especially partial to this kind of a gown, and as most of the better class of private schools insist upon very plain dressing, the shirt-waist suits are worn a great deal by children of the rich. One school of high standing requires all its pupils to wear sailor suits, in brown, blue or black. Convent schools usually require the pupils to wear simple black gowns. The effect on young girls of unadorned plainness in dress is usually salutary, although to some it is such a hardship that a reaction in favor of much finery is sure to result.
"A dark blue surah shirt-waist suit for a young girl was made with a full skirt, trimmed with three wide tucks above the hem. The waist had a yoke of fine hand run tucks. The neck was collarless and was finished with a soft white chiffon ruching. The sleeves were finished at the wrist with a soft tucked cuff and a line of the ruching.
"Smocking is extremely good on these schoolgirl frocks. A green cashmere suit was smocked in a round yoke, the smocking being overlaid with fancy stitches in gold-colored silk. The skirt was slightly smocked and there was a soft girlish of dark green silk.
"Polities and dress do not seem to have any direct connection, yet politics often affect manufacturing very seriously. The Dry Goods Economist says editorially: "The revolution in Russia will in all probability have its effect on at least one branch of drygoods distribution in this country. Linen manufacturers in Ireland and in other countries too, no doubt, are growing anxious as to the shipment of flax from Russia, and unless more settled conditions develop at an early date, a general advance in linen is practically assured."—New York Evening Post.

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200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The Horse.

A Rescue Home for Horses.

A home for old or injured horses has been carried on for two or three years past at Red Acre Farm in Stow, Mass. During the past year about twelve horses have been taken care of. Some of them were sent there by their owners and others were rescued from suffering or ill treatment by agents of the charitable people who have the enterprise in charge.

The need must have come to the notice of every observer in large cities of some agency to look after abused horses. A certain class of people, mostly foreigners, will work and abuse a horse that is barely able to stand, inflicting great cruelty. Some of these animals should be put out of suffering at once, and the most severe cases are thus managed by this society. On the other hand, many of the horses, under proper treatment and care, recover and become of some use and value. Of the 120 animals treated at the Red Acre Farm, seventy-eight had to be killed, while the others were restored to good condition by rest and treatment. The farm seems to be under good veterinary management, as some of the most troublesome of horse diseases have been treated and relieved.

The ample pastures with nearly one hundred acres of land and the comfortable, roomy barns must appear like paradise to the sick and abused horses sent there from the city streets. The illustrations show some of these pensioners and patients at Red Acre Farm where they are destined to receive careful treatment and a comfortable home.

Breeders' Notes.

The inquiry for good horses is increasing in this vicinity. Those who buy early will probably save money.

I see there is a scheme on foot in Kentucky to establish a home for old and disabled horses. I think the day is not far distant when every State will establish a home for horses that have passed their days of usefulness. Such homes are provided for old men and women where they receive every comfort in their declining days. Why should not horses be established for man's best friend and companion, the horse?

Higher Butter Markets.

Aside from the one cent advance during the week, the main feature is receipts of considerable quantities at Boston intended for export. Domestic trade is quiet, and with no surplus on the market of the choicer grades. There is very little creamery of export quality arriving, and most of that received is intended for the regular trade, and is, therefore, not bid for on the open market. In short, the condition of supply and demand is very evenly balanced, and there is but little to affect the situation one way or the other. Prices range a little higher in Boston as compared with last week, the very choicest grades bringing 26 cents. But there is so little of this grade on the market that the great bulk of sales would be represented at a range of 23 to 24 cents. At this price such butter comes into close competition with choice June creamery which brings about the same price, and except for the name of stored butter is really a more desirable article for most purposes. Box and print goods are not in large supply, and trade quickly takes up all that are desirable at prices from one-half cent to one cent above tub butter.

The general butter situation in Boston is on the whole quite favorable. The most doubtful feature is the presence in the warehouses of fully one hundred thousand packages more than were held last year at this time, but population and demand have increased and there is reason to suppose that the increase will clear the larger stocks on hand. During December the output, which is supposed to represent the demand, increased, fifteen per cent. over December of last year. It should be said, however, that the figures on which the reckoning is made include the exports, and as the exports this year are heavier than last year, it is likely that the demand is not increased quite so far as indicated. It remains true, however, that the arrivals and outputs are larger than last year, not only in December, but for the whole twelve months, and the same is true at New York and Chicago as well as at Boston. This condition furnishes a solid basis for the good average prices obtained for butter in the leading markets.

The Boston cheese market continues firm at around 14 cents for tub grades and from that down to 12 cents for fair Vermont twin cheese. There is very little that has been chased as fine selling under 14 cents. Cheese of all grades is selling in a moderate way, and with no tendency to force sales. The New York market is showing added strength on nearly all classes of stock. Buyers are taking hold of stock pretty well and the offerings of fresh goods are being absorbed closely. There is also further reduction in storage holdings. There will probably be more stock in this week, as some of our dealers have been buying goods in the West. The make of fresh butter is increasing so slowly, however, that it does not affect arrivals to any extent. The official quotation for extra creamery was advanced to 27 cents, and it is now easy to do business on that basis owing to short supplies; possibly special lots might command a fraction more. The medium to choice grades have advanced in sympathy with the best and there is quite a firm feeling throughout. Held creamery has had sales at 23 to 24 cents under extra, and the latter figure has become sufficiently well established to quote. Perhaps there is a little more willingness on the part of holders to meet the demand on the basis of present values, as they show some profit on the investment. Until last week most of the storage goods that were sold either made a loss or returned merely a new dollar for an old one. Exporters claim that they are unable to go ahead to any extent at the higher prices asked. Imitation creamery is in light receipt and doing better and there is a stronger market for both factory and packing stock. Fancy brands of renovated are firm at 21 cents, one or two special lots a little higher.

The export demand has helped the price of butter the past week or two, considerable quantities even of the better grades having been bought for this class of trade. Some authorities consider the export demand the real backbone of the market at present, tending to broaden the trade and cause prices quickly to respond when the market lets up a little. The result made in the price situation has been a blessing to holders of storage butter who now see a way out if present conditions continue a reasonable length of time. As much of the storage butter went into storage at a premium above the regular market it was necessary for the holders to obtain a higher price than might be supposed in order to

show a profit, but this profit is now in sight and the owners are feeling better. It would be to the advantage of the entire butter interests if the storage butter should close out without any being left over.

After the active trading last week there appears to be a little lull in the New York cheese trade, and market presents a quiet appearance, though some out-of-town inquiries here, which will, no doubt, lead to further business. The situation is certainly a very strong one, and it is only a question of short time before prices will be further advanced, though no change has been made in the official range of quotations as yet. Receipts are light and holders in no hurry to urge business, and it is doubtful if any quantity of fancy cheese could be obtained at present top quotation, though holders taking care of their regular trade in the small lots as currently needed. Stocks of large cheese are very light and in few hands, who are holding them for their regular trade wants. Fine skins in moderate supply and held firmly, but choicer grades sell slowly and tending to accumulate.

Household Vegetables Average Higher.

The potato trade is quiet with supply and demand fair and prices ranging from 57 to 67 cents a bushel. The general run of Northern vegetables shows no special change, the situation being strengthened if anything as the result of the storm in the South from which Southern truck supplies are still suffering. These shipments appear very much like shipments of Northern truck after a period of wet weather in summer. There is much evidence of rot and other damage. The result also helps Northern household stuff, which tends a little higher this week. Winter vegetables, like squashes, turnips, beets and onions, are dull and unchanged, but show no tendency to lower prices. Squashes possibly average a little higher.

The New York market for domestic potatoes is rather firm under moderate offerings, and best grades of foreign are also selling fairly at full late prices, but some stock is very poor, and such is dragging at low figures. Bermuda potatoes are selling very slowly. Sweet potatoes show irregular quality and value. Onions hold firm for best grades, but poor stock is dull and weak. Cabbages steady, though demand is light. Cauliflowers firm and higher for best grades. Cucumbers are selling slowly. Celery dull. Chloery and escarol range higher. Eggplants are seldom good enough to reach outside quotation. Kale and spinach are in heavy supply and lower, though scattering sales of spinach reach 30 cents to \$1. Lettuce in free supply, fourteen cars arriving from Florida, and with stock mostly poor, sales were generally at \$1 to \$1.50, though a few of the best marks brought \$2 to \$3. Peas are in light supply but largely poor. String beans are nearly all poor and such dragging, though choicer, scarce and firm. Parsley is in good demand and higher. Romaine is dull and weak. Turnips weak. Tomatoes show wide range in quality and value.

The New York lettuce market was badly demoralized last week on account of the large receipts of poor quality Southern lettuce. Some of the Southern product is of fairly good quality, but the proportion is small and the general average shows much injury from the stormy weather. It arrives in a dragged, torn condition and cannot be sold to first-class trade. Some of the shipments fall to bring expenses. Kale and spinach are also in larger supply and average lower.

Eggs a Weather Proposition.

The whole egg situation depends so much on the weather that every little cold snap causes a perceptible stiffening in prices of fresh grades, especially Western, which are more affected by cold weather than others because of the long distances from which they are shipped. The weather, of course, also affects the market through checking of stimulating the production, and at times greatly interferes with collection and shipments, as in the case of the recent severe storm in the Southwest. In fact, the egg market in winter is a weather proposition all along the line. No regular marks of nearby eggs sell above 32 cents, and most range around 30 cents, with Western 6 to 8 cents below nearby, and regular grades of New England selling at 24 to 26 cents. Storage eggs continue to sell at prices considerably below the highest of the season, and nothing brings more than 20 cents, while summer packed eggs, if not especially choice, sell as low as 17 to 18 cents. Egg men are still relying on a belated winter set in with some long-continued cold weather and thus call out the reserve of storage eggs. Fortunately the demand for all grades is excellent.

The arrivals at New York are again liberal and although they include a considerable quantity of refrigerator stock, the supply of fresh gathered eggs is ample for all wants. Advice of shipments in transit are somewhat conflicting, but on the whole, seem to indicate rather liberal supplies in transit. At the same time the weather conditions in the interior have become unfavorable, very cold weather and snow prevailing over a considerable part of the country. This gives some speculative fears as to prices and is sustained by demand enough to absorb all of the strictly fresh stock that is free to be sold. Lower grades, however, are dragging and of very irregular value. Refrigerators are meeting a moderate demand, particularly for the finest qualities, which are steady. Medium and lower grades rather freely offered.

New York dealers report that according to advices from shippers the receipts of eggs are likely to increase. Numerous large shipments seem to be on the way. The severe storm of the Southwest considerably interfered with shipments from that section, and continued severe weather in that part of the country would naturally affect the Eastern egg market to a serious extent, but would, however, leave a free market for the other sources of supply.

Storage eggs show no special change in quotations, but holders seem anxious to get rid of their supply, and are crowding stocks on the market at a rate which threatens to break the price. The mild winter so far

has been favorable to fresh egg production, and consumers have insisted upon fresh eggs when they could get them at a moderate price. At times the refrigerator eggs have gone into use at a rapid rate, but the demand has been uneven, and there are still large stocks remaining in New York, Chicago and Boston, to say nothing of the smaller storage centers.

Apple Prices Hold Well.

The apple situation is still maintained, supplies although quite liberal being fully taken care of with the help of the good export demand. Prices hold at last quotations and anything of good quality brings full prices. Cranberries are extremely scarce. For some time past they have been higher in New York than Boston, but the Boston market seems now to be catching up, some choice lots being held at \$20 per barrel. This is an extreme price and far above that obtained by most growers. In fact, the price is only possible because of the extremely small supply, the great bulk being sold at a lower price. Some speculators who bought earlier in the season are said to be nearly doubling their money. Florida strawberries are improving in quality and choice ones bring 20 cents a quart.

Apple exports are not very heavy as compared with some recent weeks, but are still large, considering the shortage of the general crop. Prices abroad continue good, but the home prices are also high and the difference is not enough to make exporting worth while, except for certain lines which are more popular in foreign markets than here. Reserve stocks in storerooms are much lighter than last year at this time. Indications are that the season for apples will continue in excellent condition for holders.

The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ended Jan. 5 were 45,845 barrels, including 23,785 barrels from Boston, 12,034 barrels from New York, 3540 barrels from Portland, Me., 4623 barrels from Halifax, N. S., and 1538 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipment included 19,360 barrels to Liverpool, 868 barrels to London, 7036 barrels to Glasgow and 10,414 barrels to various ports. The total shipments for the season thus far have been 1,751,851 barrels, including 256,799 barrels from Boston, 250,004 barrels from New York, 129,303 barrels from Portland, Me., 555,007 barrels from Montreal, 213,339 barrels from Halifax, N. S., and 10,980 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments for the same time last year were 1,091,257 barrels, against 2,625,204 barrels in 1903.

Firm Prices for Poultry.

The poultry market is in very good condition for the time of year. Having passed the holidays without carrying over any great surplus, the prices of turkeys and fowls have continued light and the market has even strengthened in the past week or two. The same might be said of chickens, except that many of the arrivals are of poor quality and hence sell at a range of quotations that would not fairly represent the price to be commanded by choice lots. Fancy broilers of good weight bring as high as 25 cents and others of fairly good quality 16 to 20 cents. Live poultry is also in light supply and selling a little higher.

Receipts and invoices at New York are very light, especially of fancy chickens and fowls. Turkeys in fair supply on the way, but most all desirable lots under limits and will go direct to freezers. Fancy soft-necked roasting chickens very scarce and prices higher, up to 15 cents, but most lots are coarse and starchy or medium quality, and average best lots offering at 12 to 14 cents. Fancy heavy fowls are also scarce and firm at 13 cents with some asking 14 cents, but average run offering at 12 to 13 cents. Ducks about steady. Geese plentiful. Nearby poultry and squabs somewhat up changed.

New York dealers complain that trouble is occasioned by mixed shipments of chickens. Soft, meaty chickens have been bringing a premium on the market for some time, and it is certain that the consumer would sell better if separated from the others. Some lots contain about half of one grade and half of the other and when made difficult, as a buyer looking for choice grade is unable to find just what he wants in the mixed lot.

Potatoes No Higher.

The receipts of foreign potatoes have fallen off about as expected now that the price is too low to permit the holders being carried on at a profit. It is believed the market situation that foreign potatoes be kept out as there are plenty of domestic potatoes this year, to supply the demand. The fact that there are no foreign potatoes to be sent over adds to the domestic supply and value will, of course, tend to keep them down. Many of the better grades of potatoes have given up the struggle and are being sold at a loss, and are steadily dropping in price, as the market will bear it. The supplies in Boston are rather heavy and the prices are over strong. Sales are made at figures a little below the quoted ones, showing a slight

reluctance to accept offers for the sake of clearing up the stock on hand. Sales of choice Green Mountains have no doubt been made at 63 cents, although 65 to 67 cents may be considered the ordinary range. The demand for seed potatoes from the South will take care of large quantities of Maine potatoes. One company will ship three hundred carloads to Texas, which would be nearly half of the entire shipments of potatoes for all purposes from Aroostook County to date.

No sign appears of the rise in potatoes which many handlers were hoping for after the beginning of the year. There are still plenty of potatoes on hand. Holders are very glad to sell at present range of prices, and some of the cheaper grades, like the Canadian Shennagoes, have sold as low as 55 cents a bushel. It looks, however, as if the worst of the drop were over, and with a gradual disappearance of the foreign stocks and, no doubt, an increase in the shipment of domestic potatoes, the situation might strengthen.

Receipts of foreign potatoes are considerably lighter, but seven or eight thousand bags were received at New York last week, mostly from British ports.

It is reported the acreage in early potatoes in the South, especially in Texas, will be considerably reduced this year owing to the disastrous results with the crop last year. The immense orders sent North for seed potatoes indicate, however, that the planting will still be large. Southern planters seem to have learned one lesson from last year's experience, and that is not to plant too heavily when the North has plenty of potatoes on hand. In years when the Northern supply seems likely to go out early in the season and reach a high level of prices, the Southern growers see their opportunity and can depend on a good demand. But in a year like the present, when the Northern supply is large enough for the demand, it seems unlikely that potatoes from the South will reach more than ordinary high level. Hence the reported decision of the larger Southern truck association to encourage only a moderate planting is wise business policy. The Southern potato trade seems fairly profitable provided the supply is not so large as to glut the market.

Bad Winter for Lumbering. The Adirondack lumbermen, pulp handlers and hardwood cutters are complaining of the lack of snow in the woods. A mild season, such as the gentle weather of December seems to foretell, means hard times for the forest workers, who are unable to haul logs or cord wood without plenty of snow. For the best forest hauling at least three feet of snow is required, otherwise the rough, ungraded roads are well nigh, if not quite, impassable for the sleds. Unless snow comes soon, the timber that is already down cannot all be carried from the skidways to the streams and dumps and to the hardwood yards.

For Shoppers Doing Well. Fowls, milk, cream, suet and other farm products are on the increase, particularly the butcher animals. Far buyers are paying somewhat higher prices for many kinds of meats, and the prices are rising. It is said that there are more trappers in the woods this winter than ever, and the experts are making a third more captures and getting fifteen per cent. more for their catches than last year. Some of them claim to have taken \$500 worth of skins so far this year, and that is a normal winter catch for an expert, although the season is only half gone.

Produce Notes.

Quite a number of prominent Boston commission dealers have gone to Milwaukee to attend the annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants. Farmers of Long Island are somewhat discouraged over the recent crop of a lot of black rabbits which had been brought to this section by a hunting club. It is feared that the animals will increase and become a serious nuisance.

A committee of poultry dealers will appear at the State House to oppose the bill regarding poultry to be drawn before shipped to Boston market.

The most favorable feature of the export trade in Boston is the increased demand, amounting to over seven thousand cases per week over that of last year at this season.

Farmers of Texas and Georgia increased their shipments of poultry to the State.

The New York market for choice turkeys is very strong, and birds are being more freely sold, but prices are not rising much.

Receipts of choice turkeys from the South are very light, and the market is very strong.

The New York market for choice turkeys is very strong, and birds are being more freely sold, but prices are not rising much.

Edges That Last

Probably you have bought edged tools made of steel that were crumbly; or you have bought them for good tools, too. There is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that last. It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when buying. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America for 36 years, and are in every case the best that brains, money and skill can produce. They are made of the finest grades of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a complete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying any kind of tool all you need remember is the name

KEEN KUTTER

The draw knife shown here is an example of the excellence of Keen Kutter Tools. It has a nicety of balance and "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, and it is made of the best steel ever put into a draw knife. In all the years that we have sold this tool we have never heard of one defective in any way.

Yet the Keen Kutter Draw Knife is no better than all other Keen Kutter Tools.

The Keen Kutter Line was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, being the only complete line of tools ever to receive a reward at a great exposition.

Following are some of the various kinds of Keen Kutter Tools: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Saws, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saw, Tool Cabinets, Scissors, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hooks, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Belmors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and knives of all kinds.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write us and learn where to get them. Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under the Mark and Motto: "The Recognition of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK

Deposits Commissioners' Call April 15, 1904, \$4,588,062.97

Deposits Commissioners' Call April 13, 1905, \$5,797,988.77

that the milk caused the death of two children.

The Dairy and Food Commission of Wisconsin has during the past six months brought seventy-seven prosecutions and secured the convictions in every case but one for the violation of the dairy and food laws. Japanese farmers are being settled in Texas on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land to be devoted to farming and truck raising.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the decline of Boston as a center of foreign trade, the port is still second only to New York in the total value of exports and imports together. The relative loss in some lines of exports is more than offset in the large increase in imports. Boston is still a distributing center for the most thickly settled section of the United States.

The heavy rains which caused so much damage to truck crops in Florida also infected tomatoes and other vegetables in Cuba. The output of some truck farmers is reduced more than one-half because of loss caused by rot. Some growers now at the business become discouraged at the heavy rains and declare their intention to quit truck growing.

Corn exports last week, 4,345,333 bushels, were the heaviest since that ending May 31, 1903. They were 1,657,936 bushels in excess of preceding week and 4,078,901 bushels above the corresponding week a year ago.

Frank R. Wagner, "The thought appeals to me whether as commission men we have not neglected to insist to shippers, whether as a shipper he represents a grower, a buyer or packer, or one who repeats fruit, etc., the all important fact that there is a very good bank by him and by ourselves to the consumer, which must not be forgotten. It is not a fact that in the strong competition for excellence as a commission merchant and the competitive efforts to maintain a line of consignors by getting more for his goods than our neighbor, we are liable to neglect or willfully overlook falsely packed goods, or so-called mislabeled and irregular packages? Is it not in the line of good ethics that we insist on honestly marked, honestly packed and a positive standard for all our packing and packages of fruit? Does not good trade ethics demand of us that we furnish to the consumer a plainly marked package of fruit, which mark shall be a guarantee of its contents? It is my humble opinion that it is a moral obligation we cannot evade. How it can be accomplished is a vexed question. I feel it can be positively that in no other line of commerce are true ethics of trade more closely observed than in ours, or are there many honorable deals made on honor."

The United States sold Canada last year exports to the value of \$106,000,000. This amount constituted more than sixty-two per cent. of the whole Canadian imports, but was only eleven per cent. of the foreign exports of the United States.

At Chicago, the largest packing-house in the United States, the combined movements of dressed meats and provisions during November aggregated 2,800,000 pounds, and were over forty-one million pounds in excess of similar shipments in 1904, although more than eight million pounds less than corresponding shipments in 1903. During the first eleven months of 1905 similar shipments from that city reached a total of 24,000,000 pounds, and were considerably in excess of corresponding shipments in other years.

The New York market for choice turkeys is very strong, and birds are being more freely sold, but prices are not rising much.

Receipts of choice turkeys from the South are very light, and the market is very strong.

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ber of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

The best market shows no great change over last week's quotations, but tends higher, top price being 6 cents. Mattons sell around 6 cents. Vials continue selling at the range which has remained unchanged for months past, and a few extra choice ones sell a fraction higher than quotations. Country dressed hogs bring 6 to 7 cents. Game is scarce, with the advent of the closed season in many States. There are very few quail or grouse, and no great supply of wild ducks. Rabbits are in light supply, and selling a little higher.

Success in Grange Work.

December 26 was officers' night at Rockland (N. H.) Grange. There were ten officers present, and the programme lasted about forty-five minutes. The lecturer had previously announced that each officer might select their own part, and might speak, sing, read, write essays or give addresses as each preferred. The result was a very interesting programme, consisting of four addresses, three readings, two recitations, a piano solo and an essay by the lecturer, subject, "Rockland Grange, Past, Present and Future."

As the year draws to a close, it becomes us, as fellow-workers, to look over the past, note our successes and failures, consider our present standing as a grange, and plan wisely for the future. As our eyes are turned backward we find many occasions for real joy; again sorrow takes its place; sorrow for our own short-sightedness as well as for the shortcomings of others.

There is no such thing as standing still in grange work; we are either breasting the current and pulling our bark up the stream, or we are drifting and losing ground. What shall our future be? I hear the answer, just what we make it. If we will, we can make Rockland Grange a power for good in the community; if we allow the seeds of dissension and strife to take root, and if we allow little sins, like little forces that spoil the vine, to creep in, we shall wake up when it is too late, to find that we have lost our standing as a grange and are aimlessly drifting like a ship without a rudder, at the mercy of the winds and waves. I trust that as a grange we may clear cloud of rocks and shoals on which other granges have been almost wrecked, keeping our course straight up the stream, scattering sunshine in the paths of those darkened by sorrow or distress, being careful not to mar the spotless purity of the page on which we write by our own misdeeds or by unkind acts to those around us.

Then if we desire success in the future, we must each do our part, and do it the very best we can. Never be satisfied with work half done; prepare yourself for whatever you attempt to do. A thorough knowledge and preparation of the subject in hand is the real key to success. If we each do our duty, we can make our grange a benefit to ourselves and a lasting blessing to the community in which we live.

L. F. BARTLETT.

The farmer should remember that when he cuts out trees of only four inches or five inches in diameter, which in time will become four or five times larger, and hence so much more valuable, is as bad as drawing away out of a savings bank just before the bank becomes due.—H. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.

The Boston Poultry Association holds its annual exhibition at Mechanics building Jan. 14-15.

Horse Owners! Use

Caustic Balsam

Caustic Balsam is a powerful remedy for all kinds of horse ailments, including sore shins, cuts, bruises, and other injuries. It is made from natural ingredients and is safe for use on all horses. For more information, contact The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.